

# MOOSE JAW TIMES.

VOL. IX.—NO. 5.

MOOSE JAW, N. W. T., FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1897.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

Under this head Business Cards not exceeding one inch, ten dollars per annum.

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R-I-P-A-N-S.  
ONE GIVES RELIEF.

**\$10.00 TO \$25.00 A WEEK: SURE.**  
Right at your home! Men, women want ed whole or spare time at home. Work steady and simple; no book canvassing. Send your name and address and full information to us, and our work will be sent free. No expense whatever. Address—THE MEMORIAL PAINTING & LITH. CO., 39 Dundas St., London, Ont.

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Orders for Auction Sales or Bailiff's work left at office, Town Hall block, will receive prompt attention.

JNO. BRASS,  
Tin & Sheet Iron  
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MAIN STREET, - - MOOSE JAW.

PRESERVING  
. FRUIT.

The season for preserving fruit will soon be here and I expect a half car of plums direct from the B.C. Fruit Growers' Association. No other person in this district can buy from this firm, so hold your orders, as I will sell here at less than Winnipeg prices.

Thos. Healey.

**SLATER'S ..**  
FOR Summer Suitings  
In Nobby Scotch and English Goods.

SPECIALTY ..  
IN .. PANTINGS.  
H. W. CARTER, - - PROP.

So's agent for Dr. White's new hair growth. Will grow hair on any bald head on earth and cure all scalp diseases.

Farmers!

Farmers!

Pay ... Cash

For Your Requirements.

We can save you at least

**20 per cent.**  
on . . . . .

Groceries . . .

and

**30 per cent.**  
on . . . . .

Hardware . . .

Our Grocery stock is complete and our prices are right. Our Hardware stock is full to overflowing, especially in the harvest tool line. Be sure you call and have a look through before purchasing.

J. A. HEALEY & CO.

Lumber : Yard  
... AND ...

PLANING MILL .

Why do without screen windows and doors and suffer from the pesty fly, when you can get them for 25 cents and upwards? Buy from us and encourage home industry.

See Our \$16.00 Boards.

A car of cedar posts just received, 7, 9, and 12 ft. long; also fresh burned lime. Chopping done Saturdays. Chop, wheat meal and graham flour for sale. Terms cash with order.

E. SIMPSON & CO.

P.S.—House for sale at a bargain.

PHOENIX SHAVING PABLOR



H. W. CARTER, - - PROP.

So's agent for Dr. White's new hair growth. Will grow hair on any bald head on earth and cure all scalp diseases.

CLEARING

.. SALE ..

Now Going On.

As promised last week we will quote

A FEW PRICES.

1st we'll take Clothing.

Men, just think! A whole suit of blue serge for \$2.90. It's a great leader and there won't be many left in a few days. Next is a nice tweed suit worth \$5.00 for \$3.50, also \$3.60, and a splendid good wearing serge for \$3.90 worth \$5.00 easy. Youths' and boys' blouse suits in blue serge and light colors, prices start at 95c. and so on according to size, but all are marked in low prices. 2-piece suits \$1.45, \$1.50, \$1.60, worth \$1.75 and \$2.00.

2nd we'll take ...

DRESS FABRICS.

40c. double fold dress goods, summer colors, for 28c.; 35c. for 22c.; 30c. for 20c. \$5.00 summer robes—very nice lines—going at \$3.50; \$4.00 summer robes clearing at \$2.00; \$3.75 summer robes for \$2.25; \$2.90 and \$3.00 summer robes for \$2.00. Also many other lines reduced in the same proportion.

3rd we'll take ...

PRINTS & WASH GOODS.

25c. dress print for 19c.; 18c. and 20c. blouse goods going at 13c. and 15c.; muslins 5c.; Doublin lawns 5c., worth 10c. See our print at 4½c. and 5c., worth from 6c. to 8c.; plaid ginghams 18c. for 12½c. Black and white stripes and checks in dress gingham (splendid washers) worth 18c. for 12½c. Satins, cottons, challis, and all summer goods at equally low prices.

4th we'll take ...

Ladies' & Children's Vests.

Children's vests (sizes 1 to 5) going at 5c. each. Ladies' commencing at 5c. worth 10c.; 20c. and 25c. lines for 15c.; 30c. and 35c. lines for 20c.; 50c. and 65c. lines for 35c.;

Ladies' black cotton hose, 2 pair for 15c. Gents' ties—see the line going at 5c. Now for

BOOTS.

Space will not allow us to quote prices, but some lines are less than half regular price. Call early and get the best choice.

Robinson & Hamilton's.

## OUR PRODUCE IN ENGLAND.

Prof. Robertson at Liverpool—The Opinion of the Press.

The Liverpool Daily Post to hand has this to say of Prof. Robertson's mission to the Old Country:

"Our yesterday's issue contained an announcement of the inaugural shipment of dressed beef from Canada, per steamer Labrador. A glance at the figures relative to the importation of Canadian cheese during the last few years is unmistakably suggestive of a great future for the trade in dead meat which is now in its initial stage, for obviously the country which is so favorable to dairy cattle as to enable a large trade to be built up in cheese must likewise be conducive to the profitable conversion of the bovine species into beef. Canada has been fortunate in a succession of enterprising Ministers, who, whatever their differences of opinion on *les hautes politiques*, have shown unbroken continuity of view in their recognition of the fact that the soil is the chief resource of the country, and that no earnestness of effort must be spared in its development. Canadian Ministers have in their turn been fortunate in the administrative skill and courage they have found at their disposal towards this end. It is no small tribute to the mother country that when the Dominion Government resolved to appoint a Dairy Commissioner, and subsequently a Commissioner of Agriculture, their choice fell upon Professor J. W. Robertson, then of the Guelph Agricultural College, but a native of Dunlop, in Ayrshire, Scotland has been justified of her children in this instance, and Canada of her choice, for while in 1889—immediately prior to his appointment—the export of Canadian cheese to this country was 88,534,887 pounds, by 1894 it had increased nearly fifty per cent., and in 1895 was about \$1,500,000 greater than in 1894. The butter export trade was almost a negligible quantity when Professor Robertson was appointed. To come to plain figures, the value of what was consigned to Great Britain in 1889 was only \$174,027, while in 1895 it had risen to \$536,797, and in 1896 showed a still further advance of over \$100,000. It will be recognized that relatively to the vast extent and pastoral resources of Canada this is still very small. But the trade has been of such a steadily expanding character that under the system of cold storage transport which has just been initiated for dairy products in conjunction with beef and other foods, there is really no discernible limit to its ultimate possibilities."

"The Commission under which Prof. Robertson was appointed specified the duties, which were by "means of bulletins, conferences, and lectures," to diffuse practical information among the farmers of the Dominion on the most improved and economical methods of manufacturing butter and cheese, and of feeding cattle to produce the best results in obtaining milk. In entering upon such a vast amount of inherited and individual prejudice has to be overcome at the very threshold. The farmer whose wife or daughter has earned a local reputation for cheese and butter—and every district in which dairying is an industry possesses such paragons—very naturally resent any process of levelling up. But prejudice has apparently been overcome, for experimental dairies, stationary or portable according to the needs of the district, have been established every where from Prince Edward Island to British Columbia. Professor Robertson's individual skill as a cheese and butter-maker had been demonstrated long before his appointment. But his resource as an organiser on the larger scale had yet to be proved, and the proof is found not only in the number of establishments now successfully at work, but, still more forcibly, in the steady annual increase of butter and cheese exports and the continuous improvement in quality. It was recently declared by a Canadian gentleman at a meeting in Liverpool that his country manufactured the best cheese in the world. The Legislature, as almost everybody is aware, provides a safeguard against those nefarious sophistifications which result in the empyreumatic compound known as "filled cheese." Not only is it a manufacture a punishable offence in Canada but the most far-reaching precautions are taken to prevent its being smuggled across the border from the United States. At the present moment, as the combined result of freedom from admixture of foreign fats and excellence of manufacture, it is stated that almost the entire output of the Dominion

obtains the topmost prices in the British market as the "Best Canadian."

"Recent writers on the economies of the dairy have dwelt with almost unanimous voice on the importance of winter butter-making. So far as Great Britain is concerned, first-grade native butter is almost as much a season luxury as strawberries or green peas. The bulk of winter made butter has a tallowy and uninviting aspect, in some cases accompanied by unmistakable suggestions in its flavour of a bulbous diet on the part of the cow. There are indications in the record of Canadian experiments, however, that winter may be as favorable as summer for the manufacture of butter if the conditions as to maturity and butter are met in a sufficiently accommodating spirit. Winter butter-making in the Dominion, which in Ontario alone is now conducted in some 140 creameries and factories, had its beginning so recently as 1891-92 in the establishment by Professor Robertson of two experimental winter creameries. The Commissioner's work on the Government Experimental Farm has been invaluable. He devoted forty acres to cattle sustenance exclusively, with the object of showing that by a proper selection of fodders the number of animals kept upon a given area could be doubled. The fertility of the forty acre plot was maintained by the application of the manure from the animals themselves—a principle whose value is recognized in this country by the folding of sheep upon turnips when practicable. He was able eventually to keep thirty cattle on the produce of the forty acres, and he is convinced that the number is capable of still further increase, even to the extent of a cow per acre. The practical evolution of the cold storage transport service is largely owing to the far-sighted and practical knowledge of the Commissioner. His doctrine as to the digestive capacity of Great Britain for foreign food will receive more cheerful endorsement from the consumer than the native farmer. Great Britain, he declares, "is the market to which "perishable food products from all "civilized lands on the surface of the globe are sent." It is the fact, unfortunately perhaps, that there is no country in the world so largely dependent on foreign food supplies as Great Britain. Canadian cheese has already established itself firmly in British markets, and in view of the fact that out of 340,250,064 pounds of butter imported from abroad last year, Canada contributed only 9,895,984 pounds, her determination to "capture the market" will find ready sympathizers. Her people are our kith and kin, they have recently shown their good will in practical shape by extending to our goods exceptionally favourable terms and since we must sustain ourselves largely upon the produce of other lands there is every reason why Canada should have our custom rather than countries which bear us no overwhelming affection, especially when she is determined to conquer by virtue of a superior article and by that alone."

Police For the Yukon.

Six Mounted Policemen under Asst. Com. McIlroy passed through Moose Jaw on Tuesday morning en route to the Yukon. The Asst. Commissioner will accompany the party as far as Dyas, and they will then push forward into Canadian territory and construct boats to be in readiness for a second party of 25 men who will leave headquarters next week. Later on another detachment of 20 men will be sent out, making in all 72 men who will be in the Yukon this fall.

Commissioner Hether, who had just arrived from Ottawa on Tuesday morning, continued his journey west till the crossing of the east and west trains, when he returned to headquarters.

Harry Lindley Company.

This week we have had with us Mr. Harry Lindley and his comedy company, composed of some of the best players that have ever visited the west. The theatre goers of Moose Jaw looked for something special from this company on their second visit to our town, and it is needless to say they were not disappointed. On Tuesday evening they opened a third night to a packed house to a fair audience. "The Small Girl" and all lovers of tragedy had a rare treat. Wednesday evening they presented "The Costumes," a play written by Mr. Lindley himself, for the presentation of which the company brought their own special costumes, etc. The play was presented by the company demonstrating the fact that Mr. Lindley is not only an artist at his profession, but is a writer of more than ordinary ability. Last evening "The Blue and the Grey" was put on for the first time in Moose Jaw, and was a great success. An interesting feature of the evening was the appearance for the first time on any stage of little Dora Lindley, who received a well-merited encore. The attendance was not quite as large as was expected owing to the rush in railroad circles, but it is a sufficient recommend for the company, that each evening found a larger number there than the one previous.

The company will again visit Moose Jaw next fall on their return east.

## TOWN COUNCIL.

A Row Over the Clerkship of the Business.

The regular meeting of the Council was held on Monday evening, just in Clerk's office. Mayor Boggs and Councillors Herrler, Kent, Hannah and Smale were present.

Minutes of last regular meeting read and confirmed. Communications from C. F. Miles; account of J. W. Ferguson and petition from William Grayson re draining ravine received.

As the order of unfinished business came on Mayor Boggs called attention to the action of the Clerk left over from last meeting. He said he regretted the Council had to deal with this matter which he said was so serious that it could not be passed over without investigation. It was then agreed to take the statements of Inspector Battell and O. B. Fysh, Clerk, in regard to what took place. The statements proved that the Clerk had refused to furnish a by-law on the request of the Solicitor and an order from the Mayor.

After hearing the statements Coun. Herrler moved, seconded by Coun. Smale, That the town council dispense with the services of O. B. Fysh as Clerk, and that applications be received for this office next Wednesday at 20 o'clock. Carried.

Moved by Coun. Hannah, seconded by Coun. Kent, That the Clerk be allowed until noon Tuesday next to remove his stuff from the desk. Carried.

Moved by Coun. Herrler, seconded by Coun. Smale, That the Council adjourn until next Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock p.m. and that business of Council be laid over. Carried.

Meeting adjourned.

The adjourned regular meeting of the town council was held in the Clerk's office Wednesday evening, Aug. 4th, 1897. Present Mayor Boggs and Councillors Herrler, Kent and Smale.

Applications for the position of town Clerk were received from F. A. Miller and G. B. Sharpe.

Moved by Coun. Herrler, seconded by Coun. Kent, That the application of Geo. B. Sharpe be received and that he be appointed town Clerk during the pleasure of the Council. Carried.

Moved by Coun. Kent, seconded by Coun. Smale, that the communication of Mr. C. F. Miles re assessment be answered by the Clerk with explanation. Carried.

Moved by Coun. Herrler, seconded by Coun. Kent, that the account of H. Battell be received and that the summons of O. B. Fysh by the Supreme Court be received and referred to the town solicitor. Carried.

Moved by Coun. Herrler, seconded by Coun. Kent, That permission be given Mr. Wm. Grayson and other petitioners to erect a dam across the ravine near Langdon Crescent, and that the place for dam be located under supervision of the chairman of the Board of Works. Carried.

Council adjourned.

Threshing at Stony Beach. Mr. Ed. Love, of the Stony Beach settlement, commenced threshing to-day. This is probably the earliest on record in the Territories for a number of years at least.

The Grim Reaper.

Swoops down on young and old alike. The promising buds are nipped off almost as certainly as the fading blossom. Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart has stayed death more times than you will count. Relieves in 30 minutes. Over 40 cases of sudden death from heart disease are noted in the daily papers in Canada during the past ten days. It seems incredible and proves the uncertainty of life where there is a tendency to heart weakness. Dr. Agnew's Cure for the heart is a never failing remedy for heart disease. It acts like magic. Never fails to give relief in seemingly hopeless attacks in 30 minutes and to cure permanently. Held by W. W. Cole.

A HELPLESS WOMAN.

For Years a Rheumatic Cripple—Under the American Rheumatic Cure—Suffering Vanishes—Through Faith in the Testimony of Others Who Is To-day a Well Woman.

"My daughter, Mrs. Gregory, had rheumatism so badly in her right hand and arm that they were rendered almost helpless for over a year. Noticing the testimony of persons who had been cured by North American Rheumatic Cure, I procured a bottle. She received almost instant relief, and when the bottle was used the trouble had completely left her. It is a great remedy and we take great pleasure in recommending it." —Neil Morrison, St. John, N. B. Sold by W. W. Cole.

# WINNING HER WAY

## CHAPTER II.

Moritz glanced at his mother in surprise as she knitted calmly on; he peaced the room several times, his hands behind his back.

"Did you know, Moritz, that Hegelbach is going to retire?" she asked after a pause.

"That is the best thing he can do," replied her son, "for he quarrels with all his superiors."

"How about the small pension?"

"Oh, he can live on it, mother."

"Hoh! Yes—but the child!" she asked impatiently.

"Oh, mother!"

"You, M'ris, talk of marriage. When you have half a dozen children, when do you think I shall get the money for so many?" She uttered the words in jest and they both laughed.

"You dear little mother, he cried kissing her lips.

"No, all joking aside," said she, "I will provide for Elsie. You need not think I shall do things by halves. She must learn something; I think she should be a governess, and, as soon as she is ten years old, I shall take her to D—. Is not that the best thing to do, Moritz?"

At that moment the door opened softly and a tiny head with golden hair was thrust in, a pair of large, brown eyes sparkled in the rosy, smiling face, and sweet, bird-like voice asked:

"Moritz, Moritz, will you come into the garden? A squirrel is in the chestnut-tree."

"Come here, Elsie!" cried the young man, and when the child hastened to him, he took her in his arms like a doll and carried her to his mother.

"Just look at her, mother," he said in a strangely gentle voice. The lady glanced at the pure, child-like face and then inquiringly at her son.

"Now run along, Elsie, I will come after you," and the young man carefully opened the door for the tiny creature to pass through.

"Is she not?" he asked, returning "as fresh as a rose-bud? And you propose to shut her up in a dismal school-room far into the years of her maidenhood, and to make her miserable by overtaxing her brain. Mother, you have made me uneasy. What a world of tears and wakeful nights, of buried hopes and bitter denials lie in those words: She must become a governess! Ah, mother, do not force her to it, the poor little thing!"

"Why, Moritz," said Frau von Ratzenow impatiently, "you talk as if I were about to do the child a grievous wrong. Give her an allowance, if you can! Do you know that she has nothing but three hundred dollars of her mother's? When Hegelbach dies, he will leave at the most, debts; and what then? However, matters have not gone so far yet, and you need not pity my rose-bud! As you are in love, my son, I will forgive the comparison; she is, no doubt, a rose-bud too."

With those words she had her knitting in the basket, and left the room; shortly after, her son heard her resonant voice saying, below-stairs:

"I will soon show you that it can be done. One can do anything, if one wants to."

Late that evening Moritz von Ratzenow knocked at his mother's door.

"I surely heard you ride into the court," she said to him as he entered. "Come in; where have you been?"

He seated himself upon the side of her bed and said: "Guten! But no, you cannot tell me to my father-in-law's death."

It was on account of the pension mother. I told him that I loved Frieda, that she loved me, and that if he had no objection we would get married, and—"

"Of course he had no objection!" she exclaimed proudly.

"No, he had none! And Frieda is coming home."

"Moritz is she, Moritz!"

"Sixteen and a half. Frau von Tessfeld thinks we should wait four years."

"That is very sensible, Moritz."

"Are you satisfied, mother?" he asked softly.

"What can I do? She is from a family as good as ours, and if she comes after her father, she will make a fine wife." He paused thoughtfully. "I have not been observant enough. Had I suspected that she was to be my daughter-in-law—but," she continued, "it seems to me that her father once said to me: Frieda is as capricious as her mother. Yes, I remember it distinctly. Now, listening to that is so, you must hold the reins somewhat tight."

He laughed. "Her charm lies, mother, in her being such an elf."

"That is nothing to laugh about, Moritz," she caressed. "But now go to bed! I am sure, mother, you must do some compliment to her." And she stroked his fair hair caressingly. "Go to bed now, and do not gaze at the moon any longer."

When he was gone she sat up in bed for a long time with folded hands. "I am glad he is so resolute," she said at length, "but when he has then been courting me, the very birds sang of it from the tree-tops. The boy knows his own mind—that he inherits from me!"

The door of an old house, the windows of which overlooked a narrow street, was softly pushed open and the graceful form of a girl barely ten years of age passed through it. The child wore a simple gray dress and a brown straw hat, from beneath which fell two long braids of brown hair; in her hand she carried a small basket containing pears and grapes; she hastily ascended the stairs and knocked at a door.

"Come in!" cried a man's voice, and the next moment Elsie von Hegelbach stood before her father, in a room filled with clouds of tobacco smoke. The man looked very old and very ugly in his threadbare dressing-gown; his skin had grown sallow and the fretful expression upon his face had changed to a domineering one. Notwithstanding that, the rosy, youthful face was pressed confidently against his cheek.

"Papa, how are you?" asked the child, and placing her basket on the table, she threw both arms around her father's neck.

"Do not always ask me that the first thing," was the irritable reply.

A shadow of pain flitted across the child's smiling countenance.

"Papa, may I stay with you awhile, or are you going to the club?" she asked shyly.

"You know I am going to the club, but Sistemann is in the next room."

"Dear papa,"—the tiny, rosy mouth quivered, but the tears were bravely restrained. "I will not stay long; you know I must tell you 'Good-bye' today—to-morrow, I am to go to D—."

"Already to-morrow?" he asked looking up from his paper. "What time do you go?"

"Frau Cramm said I should be in the house at seven o'clock. Aunt Ratzenow—"

"Dear papa,"—the tiny, rosy mouth quivered again.

"I am going to D— too; and as for getting there to-day, and they for all to-morrow, I am to take me."

"Yes, yes," he interrupted impatiently. "All right, the train probably begins the day after to-morrow."

"Yes! Shall I read the paper to you while, papa?"

"Thank you. A safe journey, Elsie, and be diligent."

He held out his hand to her and turned again to his paper. The child for a moment stood beside him motionlessly; her pallid lips moved, but not a word escaped them; then she turned to leave the room.

Elsie started; her father called out.

"Give that stuff to Sistemann; I do not eat it," and he pointed to the dainty basket. Suddenly she fell upon her knees before him.

"Papa, papa!" she cried, "why do you not love me? Why do you not speak kindly to me, as Annie's father does to his?"

Her delicate form trembled; in her agitation she laid her fair head upon his knee and burst into convulsive sobs.

"Good Lord, child, get up!" cried old Sistemann, who, on hearing the girl's sobs, had entered the room. She raised Elsie from the floor, at the same time drawing a severe glance at the major. He had been so absorbed in his excitement was pacified and calmed.

"Who has done anything to you?" he asked, half-anxious, half-provoked.

"Have you been scolded? What ails you? Tell me, if you are ill, Sistemann shall go with you and put you to bed."

"I am not ill," was the gentle reply, "Good-bye, papa!" she said, hastily wiping her eyes, she passed from the room into the one which had formerly been her mother's, and in which Sistemann lived since she kept house for the major. The child seated herself at the window and gazed upon the neglected garden; for several weeks she had been very sad.

On day Aunt Ratzenow had summoned her to her room and laid out to her, as she stroked her soft, fair hair: "Elsie, you are now ten years old and a sensible girl; it is time to talk seriously with you. You know that every one in order to be happy must be of some use in the world, and you wish to be useful, too, do you not?" Many are born so; to spend their time in spoons in their mouths, and doing nothing, they lives need not worry nor ask. What shall we eat, what shall we drink, what shall we wear? Others have nothing else to do but to ask those questions. Your father, Elsie, is a sickly, thin man, who has had many crosses to bear; he is too poor man, he can not give you a silver spoon. But in place of that, the Almighty has provided you with an intelligent mind and a healthy body, and it will be easy for you, if you so desire, to answer the questions I just mentioned to you. I wish to impress upon you to be diligent and studious, so that you may obtain your governess certificate. That is only means a young lady of good birth has of making her own way in the world."

Elsie read the letter and his face grew grave. While he was being out, a pair of hands at the castle were busy preparing the room for the loved one to return to rest.

Aunt Ratzenow had received the joyful news by telegraph, by the second post, and Aunt Lott had at once begun to set to rights the young girl's former nursery. It was of course understood that she would occupy that room.

Frau von Ratzenow's sitting-room had not changed much; she herself had grown somewhat stouter and her firm will was perhaps more strongly marked than ever. Her hair was dark, black, blue eyes, bright and vivacious, like their father; the boy a dark-complexioned rogue, the household pet, the baby. These little ones were frolicking, romping and making a general hubbub, which would have disturbed anyone but grandmother.

Frau von Ratzenow was reading a letter when she let fall upon her lap and then took up again.

"Lulu!" she cried at length, "fetch your papa."

The eldest, a girl of five, sprang up and hastened out of the room.

In a few moments a short, but graceful woman, in an elegant black dress, entered the room and greeted her with:

"Mamma! Mamma!"

"Your little darlings!" said she, kissing them; and turning to Frau von Ratzenow, she said with a show of curiosity: "Moritz will be here directly, mamma; what is it?"

"Is your name Moritz, sauciness?"

He read the letter and his face grew grave. While he was being out, a pair of hands at the castle were busy preparing the room for the loved one to return to rest.

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"Lulu!" she cried at length, "fetch your papa."

The eldest, a girl of five, sprang up and hastened out of the room.

In a few moments a short, but graceful woman, in an elegant black dress, entered the room and greeted her with:

"Mamma! Mamma!"

"Your little darlings!" said she, kissing them; and turning to Frau von Ratzenow, she said with a show of curiosity: "Moritz will be here directly, mamma; what is it?"

"Is your name Moritz, sauciness?"

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## KNIGHTED BY THE QUEEN.

## SIR RICHARD TANGYE'S DESCRIPTION OF THE CEREMONY.

**Scenes and Incidents on the Way to Windsor—Within the Castle—Bowling Before Her Majesty—Kissed the Queen's Hand—“Rise, Sir Richard,” Finished the Function.**

Every one knows that the intimation of the intended honor usually comes from the Prime Minister, who briefly states the grounds on which it is proposed to confer it, writes Sir Richard Tangye in Chamber's Journal. In my case Lord Rosebery was good enough to indicate the services I had rendered the cause of art education in Birmingham as a reason why I should accept the distinction.

Having accepted it, I received an intimation from the Home Secretary that I was expected at Windsor on July 18, 1894, by the one o'clock train from Paddington, and that special carriages had been reserved for the use of those who, like myself, were going down to be knighted. Arriving at Paddington in good time, I soon discovered the Windsor train, and presently found myself taking part in a little comedy along with “knights-expectant.” Several gentlemen were walking up and down the platform in an apparently unconcerned manner, after having scrutinized the labels on the carriage-windows, while others were somewhat nervously questioning the porters. Having made sure of the carriages while only two or three people were about, I went to the other side of the platform and pretended to have no further interest in the matter, all the while keeping my eye on the steadily increasing number of arrivals. Presently two gentlemen passed me, and I heard one say: “I'm sure he's one!” and then I had no doubt that they were bent on the same errand. “Windsor train, gentlemen,” said the guard; so we took our seats and began to LOOK AT EACH OTHER.

At Windsor Station we found carriages awaiting us, and were soon on our way to the castle, being set down at a principal entrance. There was no one to receive us, and no response to the bell-pulling, so we ventured to open the door and entered uninvited; still no one came to us, so we divested ourselves of our overcoats and hats, and became quite at home until we should be discovered. Presently a very fine specimen of the “gentlemen’s gentleman” came rapidly down a staircase, saying in a rather haughty manner: “Gentlemen, gentlemen, this is not the way in!” But we were in and we did not offer to go out again, so he took us along a gallery to another entrance hall, where we left our hats, etc. Then we were taken through some more galleries, in one of which I met Lord Rosebery to whom I had previously been introduced. After a little chat I amused Lord Rosebery by telling him that my daughter had informed me that I reminded her of the longest day, because I was the shortest knight! (You know I am not tall.) He said it was very good, and at the same time “very bad” of her. Presently we were summoned to luncheon, which was held in one of the saloons, served on silver plates. It was a very nice cold “collation,” ending with an excellent hot rice pudding and dessert. A gentleman sitting next to me had evidently formed extravagant ideas of what royal grapes should be, for he said, in somewhat grumbling tones, that he “grew better at home.” After luncheon we were installed in a room adjoining the Queen’s saloon-dining-chamber, and were then given a few instructions as to the order of proceeding. But before going down to Windsor I had taken the precaution to interview a gentleman who had already gone through the ordeal, and so was QUITE PREPARED FOR IT.

Her Majesty being now ready to receive us, we were ushered into her presence one at a time. My turn was the tenth, hence one of my friends dashed out to the twelve Knights. The equerry took us to the door of the apartment, and then left me. It was a lofty room, but not very large, being perhaps forty feet long and of a corresponding width. The Queen was seated on a very low seat at the end of the apartment opposite the door; behind her the ladies-in-waiting were arranged in a semicircle, and the ladies-in-waiting on her left, and the ladies-in-waiting and Duke of York on her right hand.

On entering I gave my “best bow,” and advancing a few steps stopped and bowed again when I was introduced to Her Majesty. Her name being pronounced in a somewhat embarrassed silence ensued, broken at last by the woman saying, with the manner of one “making conversation”: “I’ve changed a lot London much changed, Mr. Stanley?”

No, I haven’t found London changed, and I’ve not changed either,” returned the explorer, with his usual impetuosity. “Have you?”

“Yes, I’ve changed,” answered Miss Tennant softly.

A few days later Millais received a note from his former subject, beginning:

“My Dear Sir John—The momentous question has been at last decided. It is a joyful and triumphant ‘yes!’

## LONGEST BRIDGE.

A new bridge over the Danube at Chernovoda is now the longest in the world, its length being 13,325 feet, to the 10,725 feet of the Tyre bridge. The widest span is 620 feet wide, and there are two others of 455 feet.

## LIFE.

Life has three parts in nature’s plan—A few years growing up to man. A few years merrily in the strife. A few years at the close of life. To view the record from his birth, Then he is done with time and earth. One brief day at a dole is all: If at waking we take each dose And one more for growth of soul. Then the record of all our past Will bring fruition sweet at last. We live our lives in portions small—

# THE TIMES

Published Every Friday.  
Grayson Block, Main Street.  
Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

## THE TIMES PRINTING CO.

Tho. Miller, Manager.

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Our Job Department is equipped with every appliance necessary for turning out first class work at shortest notice. Prices moderate.

### The Moose Jaw Times.

"And what is writ, is writ,  
Would it were wortlier!" —Byron.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1897.

### THE TREATIES DENOUNCED.

The most important announcement that has been made for some time, and one which will be well received throughout Canada, is that which comes from England conveying the intelligence that Great Britain has denounced the trade treaties which have so long existed between her and Germany and Belgium, and by which it was claimed that Canada's preferential tariff offer to the mother country would be rendered of no effect, as it would under these treaties also admit the products of these two extensive manufacturing countries. There may have been some grounds for the contention; but the offer of preferential trade having been made to the mother country it remained for her to devise means whereby she might avail herself of it, and thus demonstrate her gratitude to the "Lady of the Snows," and at the same time embrace the opportunity of cementing the Empire in closer bonds. The announcement may be taken as Great Britain's reply to Canada's advances, and being the answer hoped for we may indeed rejoice that it was given so decisively and so promptly. It is now clear that the best way to get these treaties out of the way, was by raising an issue and thus putting them to the test, as was done by Mr. Fielding in his budget speech. The high tariffs of the United States will now tend only to turn Canadian trade to the mother land, and make that trade more valuable to both countries especially when it can be repaid in their goods.

### THE OUTLOOK.

It looks as if Canada was at last on the high road to genuine and lasting prosperity. British Columbia is now the cynosure of the world. Next year there will be a rush from the four quarters of the globe to the Klondyke, and the Klondyke, be it remembered, is a continuation of the British Columbia mineral belt more than it is an adjunct of Alaska. The discovery of the rich placers of the Klondyke is being used to boom Alaska. The Klondyke country really should be associated with the Cariboo and Cassiar mining districts of British Columbia, with which it will be found to be connected by continuous mineral deposits. Mr. McNicholl, general traffic manager of the G.P.R. says that an era of activity is about to begin in the North-West that will be without a parallel in the history of the country. This activity will not be ephemeral. It is likely to be lasting and to increase rapidly from year to year. Crop reports in Manitoba and the North-West are encouraging. This year's grain acreage is the greatest in the history of Manitoba and the Territories. New elevators are being constructed all over in anticipation of a big harvest. Manitoba has conveiences as important in a new

now passed the experimental stage. The province is one of the best wheat territories in the world. A harvest there can be depended upon with almost as much certainty as in Ontario. We may now confidently look forward to a continuous and rapid settlement of the agricultural lands of Manitoba and the Territories, especially so since the impetus that has been given to mining in British Columbia and the far North-West of Canada. These districts will afford a splendid market for a good deal of the surplus grain and stock of Manitoba. Eastern Canada, in turn, will be largely benefitted by the development of Manitoba and the mining districts. Ontario has a mineral territory of its own, and the increasing receipts of the Crown Lands Department are evidence that extensive development work is being done in the district. The Maritime Provinces are rich in coal and minerals. There is not a province or territory in the Dominion that has not excellent prospects ahead of it. All this country requires to send it forward by leaps and bounds in capital. We are learning more and more every day that it is not in agriculture that our greatest wealth is to be found. The forests of the North country and the rocks of the mountain fastnesses bid fair to produce more wealth than the fairest agricultural sections of the country. And as yet we have not made a decent beginning in the development of our unlimited natural resources. The unexplored part of Canada is larger than that which has been explored. All north of the C.P.R. in Ontario is practically an unknown country. We know little of the possibilities of the Hudson Bay country, while between that great inland sea and our extreme northwest boundary there is a stretch of country about which we know practically nothing, except that it gives evidence of possessing great mineral resources. Its coal beds are illimitable, while petroleum and minerals abound in profusion. Its lakes have fish in abundance, and its rivers form some of the largest navigable waterways in the world. The Klondyke discovery is bound to attract the attention of the world towards Canada. But it is not so much the Klondyke Country that we wish to see developed as the rest of our resources. Canada has now the opportunity of its life—World.

### IMPROVED PLAN OF SETTLEMENT.

It may be remembered that some time ago Sir William Van Horne suggested a change in the arrangement of the sections of the unsettled west, by which all settlers could have the advantage of meeting at a common centre, where church, school, post office, blacksmith shop, store and dairy factory could be located. Since then Lewis Gabriel, of St. Charles, Man., has come forward with a proposal which has a good many features to recommend it, and which would not in any way interfere with the present plan. Of course the great draw back of the present arrangement is the reservation of alternate sections as railroad grants, but that could be modified so as to provide for continuous settlement on the lines suggested by Mr. Gabriel.

Shortly stated his plan would be to have a graded road each two miles, say east and west. Along this road he would give the settler 160 acres, with one-quarter mile frontage on the road, therefore going a mile back. Most of the cultivation would also be done on or near this line, leaving the rear of the lot as pasture till wanted for cultivation. Assuming now that at the intersection of the east and west with the north and south lines a central position is decided on, we find that within two miles of that centre there is room for thirty-two families within easy reach of the conveniences as important in a new

It is the boast of the people of Ontario that that province possesses the finest system of public schools in Canada, or for that matter in the world; but the results of the system have been shown to be somewhat defective, and if gauged by some of the answers given at the recent high school entrance examination, we doubt very much if Ontario has a higher standard of education than the Territories. Some of the answers indicate a wonderful lack of knowledge and a marvellous misconception of facts, on the part of the pupils, and although some very foolish answers have been given at

settlement. A dairy factory at the same place could be supported with one-fourth the travel needed by any possible modification of the present plan of settlement. The government could control the town site, and barring the natural obstruction caused by swamps, creeks, etc., there is no possible objection to the plan. Mr. Gabriel will bring his plan under the notice of the Minister of the Interior. The checkerboard plan of settlement, as everyone knows, has been the source of much loss and inconvenience, and has greatly hindered settlement in the past. Any plan by which those drew backs can be removed ought to receive favorable consideration.—Nor-West Farmer.

### CANADA POSSESSES THE KEY.

"Some of our American exchanges labor under the delusion that Canada has no access to the Klondyke country except through Alaska," says the Toronto World. One of them states that "it is the very fact that the gold region can only be reached through the United States that makes any enforcement of the Canadian alien law impracticable." For the present it may be true that the best route from Canada to the gold fields is through a strip of United States territory, and that the making of Dyes a port of entry by the United States Government will facilitate the transaction of our business, but it is equally true that the best route by long odds will soon be located through Canadian territory exclusively. The United States route via the Yukon River is open only two months in the year, while its great length and the difficulties connected with the navigation of that river make it a most expensive and tedious route. The Canadian Government has already started to locate a way to the Klondyke from some interior point along the line of the C. P. R. It is said, in fact, that the Canadian Pacific will take a hand in the opening up of the country, tapping its transcontinental system at Edmonton, and building a rail and wagon route right into the heart of the gold fields. All American routes via the Pacific will be doomed as soon as Canada opens up an all-year-round route from the interior. Such a route will, we trust, be available for the great rush of people who will make their way Yukonwards during 1898.

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Prohibition and party politics do not blend congenially, and this is always demonstrated at prohibition or temperance conventions. It was plainly manifest at the recent convention of the Ontario Prohibition Association. . . . Of course the Ontario Government was assailed by some delegates for what it had and had not done. Rev. Dr. Stone had something to say in its defence. He denied that nothing had been done for the temperance cause. He held that there has been advanced legislation along temperance lines. The temperance people always ask for more than

# R. BOGUE

Felt Hats . . .  
Wall Paper . . .  
Carpet Felt . . .  
Garden Seeds.

ALL OTHER LINES  
COMPLETE.

R. BOGUE.

they expect to get. The trouble was that the Government had not the support of the legislature in the advanced legislation proposed. He held that the Government was away in advance of its followers. A great many people hold that all that is necessary to do is to get a law passed—but what is more necessary than all is to educate the people on the temperance question. The speaker then referred to the amendments made in the act, and stated that if the new act was not advanced legislation he did not know what advancement meant.—Canada Presbyterian.

If Canada keeps on supplying the world with new gold fields, says an exchange, the principal arguments of the silverites will be knocked endways.

Their great claim is that the country is suffering on account of a shortage of money and that the supply of gold is not great enough for the requirements of the trade. In Canada the discovery of new gold territories have followed each other in rapid succession.

We have the famous Kootenay, the new

gold districts of north-west Ontario,

and latest of all, the wonderful Klondyke region.

With our many thousands

of square miles of unprospected

country, we may keep on increasing

the list of gold territories every few

months for years. We are also adding

new silver territory to the world over-

stock of the white metal, all of which

must be very discouraging to the advo-

cates of free coinage of silver..

It is pleasing to note that under the new Ontario license law, which has just come into operation, the age of prohibition against selling liquors to individuals has been raised to 21 years. It is calculated that this will bring within the prohibitory list fully one half the population of the province. There are salutary restrictions provided all round by this new law, and temperance people should congratulate the provincial power which has enabled them to take another step forward toward their goal of ambition, prohibition. Whether it is yet within sight seems not at all certain. It is interesting to know, however, that the temperance sentiment is steadily on the increase in Ontario at least. There are fewer licensed places by one half in the province than there were 20 years ago although the population has increased during that period.

The London Review of Reviews, in an article describing the visit of the Colonial Premiers to Britain, says:—"From the time that these Premiers landed in England down to the present day they have been feted and lionized more than any other three persons in the three kingdoms. Both publicly and privately they have been treated as the heroes of the Jubilee, and among all the Premiers, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who rode first in the colonial procession on Jubilee Day, has been easily first in popular estimation. Canada, after all is nearer to this country than either Australia or South Africa, and Canada has far advanced in the evolution of self-government. In all Australasia there are fewer residents than in the Dominion of Canada, but Australasia with New Zealand and Tasmania were represented by no fewer than seven Prime Ministers, while Sir Wilfrid represented the whole federated Dominion. Nor was that the only secret of the honor which was everywhere paid to him. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was not only fresh from a great victory at the polls, but he was the first Prime Minister ever to make the home country a practical offer of fiscal co-operation. Even without that his personality would have commanded attention and respect. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is of commanding presence and a born orator."

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The annual increase of Presbyterian churches in the United States is 100; the increase of ministers is 144. This over-production, it is said, has introduced the competitive system even into the ranks of the church. The average salary of a Presbyterian divine is a little more than that of a mechanic, although preparation for the calling is far more costly and protracted.

Lord Salisbury holds five acres of land in the centre of London, for which his ancestors paid ten shillings an acre 250 years ago. It is now worth millions. Klondyke, however, furnishes a more rapid rise in the value of real estate than London town does.

The United States and Japan are both desirous of purchasing Brazil's stock of war ships. There should be an opening for a syndicate to keep a supply of war ships in stock for any nation desirous of embarking in a foreign policy.

### Boharm.

The crops in this settlement are going right ahead and some predict that the binders will be going in about two weeks. At present the farmers are busy haying, which they report exceptionally good.

The midnight traveller has not been seen on the trail lately. What has become of him?

The Boharm cowboy is learning to shoot with the blunderbuss, and he says he will make the geese feel queer this fall.

The Laird has been visiting the fair and says he had a thorough good time.

The lightning struck the prairie a few days ago and started a nice little blaze.

Two of our young men had a narrow escape the other evening. They were driving a newly broken horse when it took fright and threw them both out. The horse was not found till the next morning.

Mr. Geo. Webb expects his sister out from England in a few days.

### WANDERING JOHNNY.

Get Instant Relief From Piles.

This most irritating disease relieved in ten minutes by using Dr. Agnew's Ointment and a cure in from three to six nights. Thousands testify of its goodness. Good for Hemorrhoids, Skin Diseases, and all skin diseases. If you are without faith, come and see. Will convince. 25 cents. Sold by W. W. Cole.

### Signs of a Smoker.

If a man smokes his cigar only to keep it lighted, and relished taking it out of his mouth to watch the curl of the smoke in the air, set him down as an easy-going man.

Beware of the man who never loses his grip on the cigar and is indifferent whether it burns or not. He is cool, calculating and exacting.

The man that smokes a bit, rests a bit, and fumbles the cigar more or less is easily affected by circumstances.

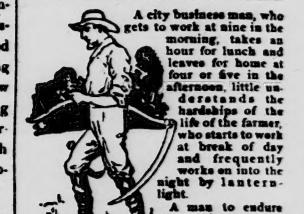
If the cigar goes out frequently the smoker has a whole-souled disposition, is a hail fellow, well-met, with a lively brain, glib tongue, and generally a fund of capital anecdotes.

A nervous man who fumbles his cigar a great deal is a sort of popinjay among men.

Holding the cigar constantly between the teeth, chewing it occasionally and not caring if it be lighted at all, are the characteristics of men who have the tenacity of bulldogs.

The top stands his cigar on end, and an experienced smoker points it straight ahead or almost at right angles with his course.

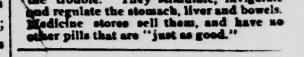
San Francisco newspapers speak in terms of strong resentment to the position of the Canadian Government to exact royalties on Klondyke gold.

A city business man, who gets to work at nine in the morning, takes an hour for lunch and leaves for home at four or five in the afternoon, little understanding the hardships of the farmer, who starts work at break of day and frequently works on into the night by lantern-light.

A man to endure the hardships of the farmer's life, must be robust physically at the outset, and if he would live a long life, always keep a watchful eye upon his health. He should remember that it is the apparently trifling disorder that eventually make the big disease. It does not require a man to neglect bilious attacks or spells of indigestion. If he does, he will soon find himself flat on his back with malaria or crippled with rheumatism. Dr. Pier's Golden Medical Discovery is the best of all medicines for hard working men who work hard and sleep little. It is a specific for bilious attacks, the liver active, the blood pure and rich with the life-giving elements of the food, and the nerves strong and steady. It builds firm muscles and solid flesh. It is the greatest of all blood purifiers. It purifies the body and is invaluable for rheumatism and rheumatism. It is an unshilling cure for biliousness and indigestion. An honest dealer will not try to substitute some inferior preparation for the sake of a little additional profit.

"I was a sufferer for four years with gout and chills," writes Robert Williams, of Keweenaw, Mich. "Dr. Pier's Golden Medical Discovery cured me and I now weigh 100 pounds instead of 120, my old weight."

Convenient constipation and torpidity of the liver are surely, especially in persons who are sedentary, kept in check by Dr. Pier's Golden Medical Discovery. These are tiny, sugar-coated granules. One little "Pill" is a gentle laxative, and two a mild cathartic. They never grip. They stimulate and strengthen the jaded organs until a regular habit is formed and may then be discontinued. A man of 70 years of age, who had griped for 20 years, had regulated the stomach, liver and bowels. Medicine stores sell them, and have no other pills that are "just as good."

The Greatest of all Liver, Stomach and Blood Medicines.

A Specific for Rheumatism, Gout and Chronic Complaints.

They Cleanse and Purify the System.

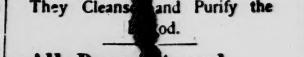
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A Specific for Rheumatism, Gout and Chronic Complaints.

They Cleanse and Purify the System.

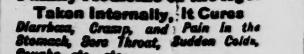
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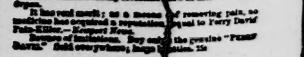
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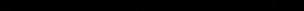
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### Church Directory.

#### BAPTIST CHURCH.

Pastor—Rev. H. C. Sweet.  
Services—Sunday, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sunday School 2:30 p.m.; B. Y. P. U. Monday evening at 8 o'clock; Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.  
All are cordially invited.

#### PREBRETERIAN CHURCH.

Pastor—Rev. J. C. Cameron, B.A.  
Services—Sunday 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sunday School 2:30 p.m.; Sunday Evening at 8 p.m.; C.E. at 8:00; Wednesday, prayer Meeting, 8:00.

Everybody welcome.

#### METHODIST CHURCH.

Pastor—Rev. T. Ferrier.  
Weekly Services—Sunday, preaching 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sunday School 2:30 p.m.; E. L. of C. E., Sunday evening at 8 p.m.; Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

The public are cordially invited. All seats free.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.  
(ANGLICAN.)

Vicar—Rev. Wm. "Ston.  
Sunday Services: Holy Eucharist every Sunday at 8 a.m., monthly and on Festivals after Matins at 11 o'clock. Sunday School and Adult Classes at 2:30. Evensong and services, &c. Special services during Advent and Lent on Friday evenings at 8 o'clock.  
All seats free. All persons invited and welcome. Books provided.

#### Patronize the Fairs.

The following clipping from the *Farmer's Advocate* will be profitable reading for the farmers of this district and all who are interested in the success of the local fall show:

We beseech for the agricultural and industrial exhibitions to be held in the next three months the hearty support of the people generally. Those who are engaged in the work of conducting these institutions are nearly all freely and generously giving their time and work and thought for the public good, and the very least the people can do consistently in acknowledgment of their services is to show their appreciation of the work done by attending the exhibitions. We presume there are no two opinions in regard to the usefulness of these competitive exhibitions of the products of the skill of our people in agriculture and the arts and sciences and they may, if rightly heeded, impart lessons which we do well to learn. They mark the progress that is being made, and assist us to properly keep abreast of the times. The people of the cities and towns in which the fairs are held owe it to the directors of the shows to stand by them and give them all reasonable encouragement and as assistance. The crowds of people brought to the cities spend sufficient money to make it well worth all it costs the city to do their part towards upholding the fairs. By advertising the fairs they advertise their city and attract business to it. Wealthy men can well afford to contribute liberally towards the prize lists to increase the interest. By so doing they not only promote the general weal, but their own business enterprises. It is only casting their bread upon the waters to be seen again in the near future.

Farmers and stockmen are specially interested in the great object lessons provided at the shows. Here they find the excellence fixed, and here they may receive inspiration to endeavor to excel in their own line of business, and the success which has attended the efforts of many who began in a humble way, and have worked their way to the front rank in the breeding and raising of improved stock or farm products, should serve as an incentive to others to go and do likewise. We have more than once remarked in these columns that we would be glad to see a larger number of exhibitors in the various classes at our shows; not necessarily a larger number of exhibits, for we think that in many classes the effect of the show is marred by the practice of exhibitors bringing their whole herd—good, bad and indifferent—so as to be prepared to fill the vacancy and secure the prize money in cases where the class may not be filled, but we are persuaded

that there are not a few herds and flocks single animals of first-class merit which would rank close up to the best, which are kept at home simply for the reason that having only one is likely to be a winner the owner concludes it will not pay to take one to the show since the prize money, if he were successful in winning, might not be sufficient to cover expenses. Visitors to the English shows will have noticed the difference in this respect. There breeders are not so anxious to make a big show as to present a select and uniform lot, and deem it an honor to get into the prize list if only for a third place, knowing that they are in select company, and the name of being a prize winner in such contests is an advertisement for their stock far exceeding the money value of the prize. We hope to see more of our stock breeders, and especially the younger men, bring out their one or two best animals well fitted to enter the show-ring, and add to the interest of the competition. We believe we are correct in saying that in no country in the world is greater encouragement given to beginners in the showing than in Canada. The classification of stock is varied and full. The number of sections in a class and the number of prizes in a section are greater than in the shows of any country within our knowledge. This arrangement gives a greater number of chances to get within the charmed circle, and should be eminently satisfactory to all concerned.

To the rank and file of the intelligent and wide-walking farmers of the Dominion we need hardly say that a visit to at least one of the leading shows in their own province, and to their own local fair, will probably be the means of their learning some lessons that will well repay the cost of the trip, which, with the excursion rates given by the railways, is not great, and the well-earned holiday will do much towards refreshing them after the toils of the harvest season.

#### The Diary of a Country Editor.

The editor of the *Enterprise*, of Swanton, O., recently took the readers of his paper into his confidence and gave them the following interesting notes from his diary, which, it may be said, correctly reveals the every-day life of the average country editor:

**MONDAY :** Tom Atkins stopped his paper after paying up. Said our collector actually dunned him.

Called on Mr. B. to get a change of ad. Said he hadn't time and the old ad was good enough—he changed it last summer.

Mrs. C. called to correct the "bad mistake about her son last week. We said he was promoted to a conductor's position. She says: "He runs the whole train, for he is engineer."

Young Hump says he is going into the restaurant business next month, and wants a puff when the time comes.

Mr. S. brought in a basket of apples. He is one of our "most respected citizens."

**TUESDAY :** The banker says he has a sight draft on us from paper house, \$9.75. Must go out and collect.

Mr. A. stopped his paper and paid us \$1 on account.—Says he takes the World published in the next town, and can't afford the home paper.—Find he owes the world for four years.—The world has a big circulation.

**WEDNESDAY :** Mr. Instep wants a shoe-ad. We agreed on the price and

How many young men and young women are cut off just as the future seems brightest and fullest of promise? They are taken away in the prime of life, often one of all the deaths in the world—the disease which doctors call consumption. There is absolutely no reason in the world why consumption should be fatal—why it should be even serious. It is a disease of the blood, and can be cured absolutely and always by purifying and enriching the blood. The only exception to this is the case where the disease has been neglected and improperly treated until it is stronger than the body—until the body has become so weak as to have lost the ability to recuperate. Dr. Piero's Golden Medical Discovery will cure 99 per cent. of all cases of consumption if used according to directions. It also cures all lingering coughs, bronchial and throat affections.

Send 31 cents in one-cent stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Borden, N.Y., and receive Dr. Piero's 106 page catalog *SANKE MEDICAL ADVISES*, illustrated.

#### CAN'T BUDGE THEM.

Science in Eighty Times in a Hundred—Medical Science says

That Pills and Powders Will Not Dissolve the Solid Secretions Which Cause Kidney Disease—it has Proven that a Liquid Kidney Specific will do so, and Thousands Have Testified that South American Kidney Cure, a Liquid Specific for Kidney Disease, has Done so.

The secret of the success of South American Kidney Cure is the fact that it is solely a kidney specific. It dissolves the uric acid which is really the base of all kidney disease. And it is only when these solid matters and secretions have been dissolved and eradicated from the system that a cure can be hoped for. Pills and Powders from a medical science standpoint, or from the standpoint of common sense, can hardly be expected to do what this liquid remedy has done.

The people are learning it. Mrs. Norman E. Cook, of Delhi, Ont., says: "I tried no end of remedies—pills, powders and porous plasters, and all were used in vain. Five bottles of South American Kidney Cure completely restored me to health." Said by W. W. Cole.

For sale by all druggists at 50c and 80c. SCOTT & BOWIE, Toronto, Ont.

## Weak Lungs

Hot weather won't cure weak lungs. You may feel better because out of doors more, but the trouble is still there. Don't stop taking your

## Scott's Emulsion

because the weather happens to be warm. If you have a weak throat, a slight hacking cough, or some trouble with the bronchial tubes, summer is the best time to get rid of it. If you are losing flesh there is all the more need of attention. Weakness about the chest and thinness should never go together. One greatly increases the danger of the other. Heal the throat, cure the cough, and strengthen the whole system now. Keep taking Scott's Emulsion all summer.

For sale by all druggists at 50c and 80c. SCOTT & BOWIE, Toronto, Ont.

that there are not a few herds and flocks single animals of first-class merit which would rank close up to the best, which are kept at home simply for the reason that having only one is likely to be a winner the owner concludes it will not pay to take one to the show since the prize money, if he were successful in winning, might not be sufficient to cover expenses. Visitors to the English shows will have noticed the difference in this respect. There breeders are not so anxious to

make a big show as to present a select and uniform lot, and deem it an honor to get into the prize list if only for a third place, knowing that they are in select company, and the name of being a prize winner in such contests is an advertisement for their stock far exceeding the money value of the prize.

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Young Hump, the new restaurant man, reminded us again about that puff.

Billville and Turnip Junction correspondents kick for more stamps.

Called on Mr. Yardstick, Mr. Waterbury and Bill Stuff for ad. changes. They "will send 'em right up." Copy book is empty.

Miss Simpson called for the spring poetry that "was crowded out" last week. She says the Wagtown World will be glad to publish it.

**TUESDAY :** Mr. Rubberneck came up and was real mad because we printed the pedigree of his wonderful two-year-old wrong. The great-great-grandson Fleetwood had a record of 2.22½ not 2.22¾, as we had it. We ought not to make such "awful blunders."

We must not forget to puff young Hump. He spoke of it to day. Will write it at once. We must always say a kind word for those on the rugged road of life.

Spent the forenoon hunting news items. Personal plenty. News plenty but hard to verify. We are half a day late.

Mr. B. has decided to change his ad. and brought in the copy. Mr. Yardstick called us in and asked us to get him up "a good ad." this week. Waterbury tells us his ad. is at his store and wants it in this week sure.

Worked till 11 o'clock on late ads.

Saved enough plate matter to finish the forms. Plate matter is a nice thing.

**FRIDAY :** Forms on the press. Sniffkin wants a short local inserted. Delayed twenty minutes as Dr. Skamps Golden Discovery was not next to pure reading matter as per contract. Just caught the morning mail.

Banker came up and said he must send draft back unhonored if not paid to day.

The boy who runs job printing office came up and borrowed stationery to do some work for young Hump, the new restaurant man.

Went out collecting and got \$4.75. Borrowed \$5.00 and paid draft.

**SATURDAY :** Read exchanges in the morning. Found several of our original squibs uncredited. Sent out statements. Postage, \$1.88. Stood the foreman off for his week's salary. Gave the devil an order on Yardstick.

**SUNDAY :** Stayed at home all day. Read exchanges and played with the baby.

#### THIRTY YEARS OF GLOOM.

He Had Hunted the World For a Day of Hopeful, Healthful Sunshine, But in Vain Until South American Nervine Brought the Midday Burst of Healing Light to Him and Made Him Strong Again.

Thus Waterman, a well-known and popular resident of Bridgewater, N.S., had been suffering from indigestion and weakness of the nerves for nearly thirty years. He had tried every remedy, and treated with best physicians, but all failed to give any permanent relief. He had almost given up hope of a cure, and as a last resort procured South American Nervine. One bottle greatly benefited, and after taking three or four bottles he proclaimed himself perfectly well. Sold by W. W. Cole.

**A FREE TRIAL TREATMENT**

Of a remedy that is

Guaranteed to Cure or Cost Nothing.

Victims of swindlers, frauds and quacks: "cured patient" schemes and C.O.D. frauds, do not depend on the strength of their claims, but on the strength of their pockets. We do not demand 10 cents to repay postage etc., and we will send you absolutely free of charge by return mail securely sealed, a remedy which, if used as directed will make a new man of you.

\$5.00 for a Cure—No Cure no Pay.

Address N. S. M. COMPANY

Lock Box 332. Picton, Ont.

I have prescribed Mouth Plaster in a number

of cases of neuralgia and rheumatic pains, and have very much success.

It is a safe and reliable remedy.

It has been used in several cases of muscular rheumatism, and find in every case

it has been a decided relief.

—Dr. Moses H. Washington, D.C.

—Curves Relieved—Kraatzburg, New York, and in Boston, Hillside, or any Mineralier Palace.

—Price Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., 254, Sole Proprietors, MONTREAL.

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## 60 YEARS ON THE THRONE

BRITAIN'S GENTLE RULER AS QUEEN,  
WIFE AND MOTHER.

**Her Childhood Days, and the Great Influence Over Her of King Leopold of Belgium — Prince Albert's Woes — Their Domestic Life — The Queen's Daily Labors.**

Come June 20, Queen Victoria will have been sixty years on the throne, and throughout the British Empire, in England, in India, in Canada and in far Australasia, the event is to be celebrated with imposing pomp and ceremony by her 300,000,000 of subjects. No living sovereign has had a longer reign, few, quick or dead, a more brilliant and eventful one. And yet on the eve of her birth, in 1819, the sun seemed setting on the fortunes of the house of Hanover. Madness had long clouded the brain and forced the seclusion of old King George III., and of his numerous sons and daughters not one could boast a successor to come after him or her as a legitimate heir to the crown. For years the only hope of the royal house had been the Princess Charlotte, a sweet and gracious woman, married to Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. But in 1817 she died. In May, 1818, however, the Duke of Kent, fourth son of George III., married the widowed Princess of Leiningen, a sister of Prince Leopold, and of this union there was born within the homely brick walls of Kensington Palace, on May 24, 1819, a girl child to whom in due time was given the name of Victoria.

### THE DUKE OF KENT.

keenly appreciated the position his little girl was to fill. Indeed, his parental pride and tenderness cost him his life, for, returning home on a January day in 1820, with boots wet with snow, he caught a severe cold from playing with his baby, instead of changing his boots. The illness developed into acute pneumonia of which he died, closely followed by his father, poor old King George. His death left his widow in an extremely lonely and difficult position. Her chief pecuniary legacy from her husband consisted of his debts, but her brother, Prince Leopold, widower of Princess Charlotte, and afterward King of Belgium, hastened to her in distress, and supplemented her income from his own purse. She got on very ill with her brother-in-law, George IV., often threatened to take her child away from her, and matters were not greatly improved when William IV. became King. The Princess Victoria did not even attend his coronation, and when her mother wrote to the Duke of Wellington, as Prime Minister, to request that she might be treated as a Dowager Princess of Wales, and might receive an income suitable for herself and her daughter, for whom she also asked recognition as heiress to the throne, these requests met with positive refusal. Later, when a regency bill was brought forward to provide for the event of the death of the King while the Princess Victoria was still a minor, although the right thing was done and the Duchess was named Regent, the outburst of hostility between herself and the King was not removed, and during nearly the whole of his seven years' reign there were constant bickerings and disputes between Windsor and Kensington.

But if Princess Victoria was unfortunate in some of her paternal uncle's wife and in her maternal uncle, Prince Leopold, went far to redress the balance. At one time the prospect before him had been identical with the position afterward occupied by Prince Albert. He had become a naturalized Englishman, and he had given a great thought and study to constitutional history, and to the duties and responsibilities of a constitutional monarch. In 1817 the death of his wife dashed the cup of ambition from his lips, whereupon he transferred all his plans and all his interests in English constitutionalism to the little niece and nephew who were born respectively on May 24 and August 26, 1819. The little

### VICTORIA AT KENSINGTON.

and the little Alice of Coburg were dressed in white, like angels, from their birth to play the part that would have been filled by the Princess Charlotte and himself, but for her early death. He had, of course, no absolute power to bring this marriage about, but he earnestly desired it and prepared the way for it by every means at his command. He won, as he deserved to win, the Princess' love, and now doubt affected her. She herself has declared how she "adored" her uncle, and in after years, when choosing the name of Leopold for her youngest son, she said: "It is the name that is dearest to me after Albert, and which recalls the almost only happy days of my sad childhood." Prince Leopold, ever fond of his own mother, the Duchess of Coburg, a very able woman, into his confidence, and she wholly shared his views and hopes. Prince Albert, from the time he was 3 years old, was accustomed to the idea that, when he was old enough, he was to marry his cousin, Alice of Coburg. The first mention of Prince Albert as a possible husband was made to the Queen by her Uncle Leopold. This was, no doubt, a chief bone of contention between Prince Leopold and the Duchess of Kent on the one hand and the King and his party on the other. For William IV. highly disapproved of the proposed union, and did all in his power to stop it, imposing no fewer than five other marriages for his niece.

If Prince Leopold was a remarkable man his sister was also a highly sagacious woman, farsighted and resolute of purpose. Never forgetful of the fact that her child was the first Princess of the blood, the Duchess of Kent made the young Alice, during her early absorbing object of her life, and she seems to have realized that education does not merely consist in learning facts or acquiring accomplishments, but should also aim at forming the character and disciplining the whole nature, so that it may acquire conscientiousness and the strength which comes from self-control. This end being kept in view, the Princess was trained in the habits of

**STRICT PERSONAL INTEGRITY,**  
which are the only unfailing safeguard



QUEEN VICTORIA AND PRINCE ALBERT AT THE TIME OF THEIR MARRIAGE

for truthfulness. The financial side of truthfulness is honesty, and great attention was given to exactitude with regard to money in the Queen's early training.

It was in May, 1837, that the Princess saw her future husband for the first time. When Prince Albert, then a handsome boy of 17, came with his father and brother to pay a visit to his aunt and cousin in England. There is no record of the meeting save in the Prince's letters to his mother, published in his memoirs, which give few details. Stories are told of flowers bestowed and looks exchanged—the gazing of the ballroom, but these are not things likely to be written in letters to the mother at home. When the Prince left England, however, anxious King Leopold in the background, who was still, as always, watching over everything, broke the silence and wrote to his niece, "The Princess," replying:

"There is no one to call me Victoria."

Then the Prince went forth upon his travels and a great change came in his life. In July, 1837, he arrived in England. King William was gathered to his father and Queen Victoria took his place on the throne. The memoirs of the time tell how modestly she demeaned herself in her changed position, and how, in the trying hours following the late King's death, as during the awaiting coronation, she was a picture of youthful comeliness and grace, causing a new sense of loyalty and admiration to rise in the minds of all with whom she came in contact. Best of all the immediate circle of advisers and friends around the young sovereign fed her with no flattery nor foolish exultation. The Prince, a Stockman still, had, above the royal master and friend, King Leopold, and that astute guardian himself never abated his vigilance, watching over his niece's every step and ever ready to counsel her. Early in 1838 King Leopold, now more anxious than ever that the desire which he had cherished for so many years should be fulfilled, wrote to the Queen, pressing that some time

### DECISIVE ARRANGEMENT

might be come to regarding her marriage to Prince Albert. To this her Majesty demurred, for reasons which her uncle considered conclusive. She was herself, she urged, too young, so early in the Prince's case, and being still under age, a marriage with him would be considered by her subjects as premature.

The Queen, however, did not long remain in this sober and matter-of-fact state of mind. In October, 1838, Prince Albert came once more to England. He was now fully grown, in all of the robustness of 20, the age at which handsome youth is handsomest, but much of any of the bloom has been rubbed off. Life in the beautiful old castle of Windsor in those mellow autumn days was gay and bright as heart could desire, and before a week was ended the Queen's purposes had changed, and love had found a way to all its wishes known. The next morning the Prince was summoned to the young sovereign's presence, and the Queen told him why she had sent for him. "A mist falls upon what was said and done after that, but when the young pair were again seen of ordinary people they shone with a light of a great joy, such as few have had before. The Queen's purposes had changed, and love had found a way to all its wishes known. 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# Seasonable !

Fly Paper Poison  
Sticky Fly Paper.  
Insect Powder....

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## DISINFECTANTS :

Chloride of Lime, Phenyl Disinfectant, Little's Soluble Phenyl, Carbolic Acid, Copperas, &c., &c.

## COOLING DRINKS :

Lime Juice, Root Beer, Ginger Beer (non alcoholic), and TONQUE—the popular drink.

.....

Just in.....

## 10 CROSS TOILET SOAP

..... See It.

.....

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure  
in Stock.

## W. W. BOLE.

## The Moose Jaw Times.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1897.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

The Bishops of Quebec, Algoma and Qu'Appelle sailed from Liverpool, yesterday.

Mrs. Chas. Scott spent a few days at Rush Lake this week as the guest of Mrs. Walter Scott.

The open season for plover and snipe commenced on Aug. 1st. The season for ducks begins on the 23rd inst.

Rev. Mr. Burton, who had charge of the Presbyterian pulpit for the past three weeks, returned home to Kenlis on Monday evening.

Engines Nos. 82 and 86 have arrived from Winnipeg after undergoing complete repairs in the shops at that place, and Engineers Gallagher and Bedford have resumed their old seats.

Engineer J. W. Wellington and Fireman Albert McCauley, left for Winnipeg on Saturday last to attend a joint meeting of the Brotherhoods of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen.

A letter from the Dominion government agent in Michigan say the is in receipt of large numbers of inquiries, and that he expects a great immigration from that state to the Northwest in August and September.

Mrs. W. J. Bradshaw, of Parkbeg, has been in town a couple of days this week and returns home to-day. Mrs. Bradshaw's two sisters, the Misses Wilson, of Ottawa, arrived from the east recently and will spend the summer with friends in the district.

Manager Whyte, of the C. P. R. Western Divisions, has arranged for sidings to be constructed at seven different points where the distances between stations is greatest, and these are required so that there will be less delay to the wheat and stock traffic going east.

This district is probably the earliest in the North-West to commence harvesting this year. On Saturday, July 31st, Mr. N. T. Alcock, of Pasqua, commenced cutting a field of oats, and on the following Monday Mr. Poister started the binder in his wheat fields. Harvesting will be general in about two weeks.

Miss Clara Mathes, of the Harry Lindley Co., is the possessor of a novelty in the shape of an all wood pneumatic tire bicycle, the product of the Comet Manufacturing Co., of Toronto. Nearly the entire frame is of wood, and the metal parts are aluminum. The wheel is quite a novelty as it is probably the first one west of Winnipeg.

A garden party will be held at A. McKeown's grove near Caron Orange Hall, on Friday, Aug. 13th, in the afternoon, on behalf of the Sunnasmire Sunday School. A baseball match will be played between the married and single men. Other games, speeches and recitations are on the programme. Tea will be served by the ladies. A collection will be taken up. Everybody is welcome.

We are informed that two of our popular railroad boys while at Swift Current the other day had a severe attack of Klondyke fever which nearly proved fatal, and while their engine was waiting in the yard they are reported to have taken a turn for the worse and seizing the coal pick and scoop shovel started up Swift Current Creek on a prospecting tour. After digging for several hours and failing to find any trace of the yellow metal they came to and finding themselves not on the Yukon as they imagined they concluded to return to their engine, as there was more money in railroading than in gold mining on the Swift Current Creek.

Mr. J. W. Robin is the latest addition to the C.R.R. workshops.

Miss Louise Hannah returned from Winnipeg on Sunday morning.

Engineer Chas. Palfrey and Mrs. Palfrey left for Toronto last week.

Mrs. A. D. Miller, of Regina, is the guest of her mother, Mrs. W. C. Sanderson.

School Inspector Rothwell, of Regina, has for the past week been inspecting the rural schools of this district.

Mr. Robt. Scott, Mayor of Rossland was a passenger on Tuesday evening's train en route home to Galt on a visit.

The Klondyke gold fever has attacked one or two of our citizens, who are talking seriously of leaving early next spring.

The new C. P. R. freight tariff, from Winnipeg and Pacific coast points to West Kootenay points, went into effect last week, and is a very material reduction on the old rates.

Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Fisher left on Monday for a few weeks tour in the west. They will stop off a few days at the Banff hot springs and then proceed to visit the coast cities.

DENTISTRY : Mr. W. D. Staples (of Cowan & Staples, Dentists, Regina) will be at the Brunswick Hotel for the practice of dentistry on Monday and Tuesday, August 9th and 10th.—Adv't.

COMMERCIAL : John Brass, of Moose Jaw, writes *The Commercial* to contradict the report which had gained currency that he was giving up business. He is still carrying on business as before.

Train despatcher J. S. Macdonald returned from the west last Friday evening. Mr. Macdonald visited the coast cities and also made a tour through Southern British Columbia as far as Rossland, and he expresses himself as being well pleased with his holiday trip.

Yesterday afternoon a man applied at the exhibition offices to enter his child in the baby show. He could not be made to believe that the directors had entirely overlooked this feature of an up-to-date exhibition, and insisted upon the pride of the family being duly entered.—*Nor' Wester*.

COUN. WM. HANNAH, TURNER AT THE C.P.R. SHOPS, RECEIVED SEVERE INJURIES ON THE HEAD ON TUESDAY NIGHT WHICH HAS CONFINED HIM TO HIS BED. WHILE HE WAS WORKING ON THE LOWER PART OF AN ENGINE ONE OF THE NEW HANDS WAS WORKING IN THE CAB ABOVE HIM AND THREW A LARGE WRENCH TO THE FLOOR, NOT THINKING OF MR. HANNAH'S WHEREABOUTS. THE WRENCH STRUCK MR. HANNAH ON THE HEAD, CUTTING IT SEVERELY AND ALMOST STUNNING HIM.

THE AUGUST ISSUE OF WAGHORN'S GUIDE CONTAINS THE LATEST OFFICIAL TIME TABLES OF TRAVEL, LAKE BOATS, OCEAN SAILINGS, NEW POST OFFICES AND MAIL CHANGES.

A FEATURE OR SPECIAL INTEREST TO COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS IS THE PUBLICATION OF A TABLE SHOWING RAILWAY, BOAT, BAGGAGE TRANSFER AND HOTEL PRIVILEGES ACCORDED MEMBERS OF THEIR ORDER IN MANITOBA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA. A LIST OF AGRICULTURAL DISTRICTS IN THE NORTH WEST TERRITORIES IS ADDED, ALSO A FURTHER LIST OF MANITOBA SCHOOL DISTRICTS, THE NEW COUNTY COURT Sittings, ADDITIONS TO BANKERS' AND MILITARY CHANGES, WEATHER RECORD, ALMANAC, MAPS, &c.

Ottawa despatch :—There have been reports in some newspapers that the understanding between the Government and the C. P. R. with regard to the Crow's Nest Pass railway and alien labor was not being carried out and that the first of the contracts had been let to Foley Bros., an American firm in St. Paul, to build 35 out of the fifty miles. It can be stated on authority that there have been no contracts to any but Canadians. The contracts have been to the following: Revelstoke, of Winnipeg; Doherty, of Coburg; McMinnion, of Calgary, and McArthur, of Winnipeg. The Foley Bros. have no contract. American contractors have been informed that no one but Canadians can have their tenders considered. Clauses will be inserted in all contracts taking power on the part of the company to cancel, if there is any violation of the rule against employment of alien labor.

DR. DEATHES.

At Moose Jaw, on Sunday, Aug. 1st, Harleigh Deles, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bates, aged 6 months and 4 days.

AWARDED

HIGHEST HONORS—WORLD'S FAIR.

DR.

PRICE'S

CREAM

BAKING

POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 Years the Standard.

MISS SOPHIA MILLER, of Regina, is the guest of Miss Lizzie Lowe.

PRESERVING SEASON IS HERE. GET OUR PRICES ON SEALERS, JARS, & CROCKS. J. A. HEALY & CO.—ADVT.

JESSE WARD, a farmer living about nine miles north of Pense was found dead on his farm last Friday.

MR. ALBERT HOLTY RETURNED HOME TO REGINA ON SATURDAY, AFTER ASSISTING ON THE TIMES STAFF FOR A SHORT TIME.

"FARMERS" BE SURE AND SEE OUR HARVEST TOOLS BEFORE YOU PLACE YOUR ORDERS. J. A. HEALY & CO.—ADVT.

THE REV. W. WATSON WILL CONDUCT SERVICE AT MR. ROBT. SCHEL'S, SOUTH OF TOWN ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON AT 3:30 O'CLOCK.

WHEAT HARVESTING COMMENCED AT FORT QU'APPELLE ON MONDAY AND WILL BE GENERAL NEXT WEEK. QU'APPELLE IS JUST TWO DAYS BEHIND MOOSE JAW.

MR. W. N. MITCHELL, TAILOR, HAS BEEN ON A BUSINESS TOUR TO MEDICINE HAT AND OTHER WESTERN TOWNS FOR THE PAST WEEK. HE IS EXPECTED HOME IN A FEW DAYS.

HON. T. M. DALY, EX-MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR, WAS CALLED TO THE BAR OF BRITISH COLUMBIA LAST WEEK, AND ON THURSDAY LAST WAS PRESENTED TO THE FULL COURT AT VICTORIA AND SWORN IN.

THE ATTENDANCE AT THE RECENT WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION WAS 42,000, WHICH WAS 12,000 MORE THAN EVER BEFORE. THE FIGURES REPRESENT THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PAID ADMISISSIONS AT THE GATES.

MR. FRED. HEALEY ARRIVED HOME FROM GOLDEN B.C., ON A VISIT TO HIS FATHER AND FRIENDS. MR. HEALEY HAS BEEN ABSENT FROM HOME FOR SOME FOUR YEARS, AND HIS OLD ACQUAINTANCES WILL WELCOME HIM BACK TO MOOSE JAW.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR WILFRID LAURIER WAS EXPECTED TO SAIL FOR CANADA ON THE STEAMSHIP LABRADOR ON WEDNESDAY LAST, SIR LOUIS H. DAVIS SAILS ON AUG. 26. THE CANADIAN PREMIER RECEIVED A GREAT DEAL OF ATTENTION IN PARIS.

MRS. S. A. MACLEOD, MRS. BROOKS, AND MR. TOOGOOD, ALL OF PRINCE ALBERT, SPENT FRIDAY LAST IN TOWN AS THE GUESTS OF MR. D. D. MACLEOD, OF THE ABERDEEN HOUSE. THEY WERE RETURNING HOME FROM THE WINNIPEG EXHIBITION.

HON. MR. REID, PREMIER OF NEW SOUTH WALES, PASSED THROUGH ON THE PACIFIC COAST ON THURSDAY MORNING, RETURNING HOME FROM THE JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS. SIR WILLIAM VAN HORNE'S PRIVATE CAR, "SASKATCHEWAN," WAS PLACED AT HIS DISPOSAL AT WINNIPEG.

MR. FRANK OLIVER, M.P., HAS GONE ON RECORD WITH THE DECLARATION THAT THE EDMONTON ROUTE TO THE YUKON IS THE SHORTEST AND BEST. CATTLE CAN BE DRIVEN OVER IT AND COMMUNICATION MAINTAINED ALL WINTER. HE SAYS THAT THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD EXPLORE AND CUT OUT A TRAIL THIS SEASON.

AN IMPORTANT CONFERENCE WAS HELD IN THE CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, MOOSE JAW ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON. DELEGATES OF THE ANGLICAN CHURCH FROM ENGLISH VILLAGE, BUFFALO LAKE, POINT ELMA, PASQUA AND SOUTH OF MOOSE JAW MET AND CONFERRED WITH REPRESENTATIVES APPOINTED BY THE VESTRY OF ST. JOHN'S CHURCH. THE DELEGATES WERE AFTERWARDS ENTERTAINED AT THE VICARAGE.

MR. JUSTICE MCGUIRE, OF PRINCE ALBERT, HAS BEEN APPOINTED A COMMISSIONER TO REPORT ON A CHARGE AGAINST SHERIFF HUGHES, OF SASKATCHEWAN, AND MR. T. C. JOHNSTONE, OF REGINA, HAS BEEN APPOINTED A COMMISSIONER TO REPORT ON CERTAIN CHARGES PREFERRED AGAINST VARIOUS OFFICIALS AT REGINA. THE APPOINTMENT OF FRANK L. CARTWRIGHT, TO BE AN INSPECTOR OF THE MOUNTED POLICE IS ALSO GAZETTED.

YESTERDAY AFTERNOON LITTLE ETHEL LINDEY SUSTAINED SEVERE INJURIES TO HER HEAD AND FACE BY FALLING A CONSIDERABLE DISTANCE OFF THE FERRIS WHEEL WHILE A NUMBER OF SMALL CHILDREN WERE PLAYING. SHE FELL ABOUT FOURTEEN FEET AND WAS RENDERED UNCONSCIOUS FOR SOME TIME. WE DO NOT KNOW WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SWING AT PRESENT, BUT NOW THAT AN ACCIDENT HAS HAPPENED IT IS LIKELY THAT STEPS WILL BE TAKEN TO REMOVE IT IN ORDER THAT THERE WILL BE NO FURTHER DANGER TO THE CHILDREN.

MUCH INTEREST IS AGAIN BEING MANIFEST IN THE MOOSE JAW GUN CLUB AND REGULAR SHOTS ARE NOW BEING HELD. IT WILL BE INTERESTING TO KNOW THAT MOOSE JAW POSSESSES A RECORD BREAKER IN THE PERSON OF CONDUCTOR JOHN WADDELL, WHO MADE A SCORE OF "TWENTY STRAIGHT"—THE HIGHEST POSSIBLE—at THE REGULAR PRACTICE THE OTHER EVENING. IF "JACK" WERE A MEMBER OF SOME "CITY" CLUB HE WOULD BY THIS TIME BE QUITE A DISTINGUISHED SHOT, BUT AS IT IS HE WILL CONTENT HIMSELF BY BEING SIMPLY JACK WADDELL.

QUESTIONED AS TO THE ELEVATOR CAPACITY AT FORT WILLIAM MANAGER WHYTE SAID IT WAS THE COMPANY'S INTENTION TO INCREASE IT CONSIDERABLY ALTHOUGH NOTHING DEFINITE HAD YET BEEN DECIDED. THEY HAVE UNDER CONSIDERATION A NEW KIND OF ELEVATOR KNOWN AS THE TANK ELEVATOR WHICH WOULD HOLD FROM 50,000 TO 100,000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT. IT WAS MADE IN CIRCULAR SHAPE, ENTIRELY OF STEEL AND AT A MARVELLOUSLY LOW PRICE. WHAT WAS STILL BETTER, BEING ALL STEEL AND IN SURFACE WAS REQUIRED AND THIS MEANT A GREAT SAVING. IF THE REPORTS MR. WHYTE HAD HEARD CONCERNING THIS NEW ELEVATOR WERE CORRECT THEY WOULD BE INTRODUCED.

MISSES MARY AND BESSIE SWEET, OF REGINA, ARE THE GUESTS OF MRS. H. A. IVOR.

MRS. JAS. WILSON, WIFE OF ENGINEER WILSON, RETURNED HOME ON WEDNESDAY FROM A VISIT TO FRIENDS IN THE EAST.

MR. J. J. MCLEAN HAS BEEN APPOINTED CARETAKER FOR THE MOOSE JAW PUBLIC SCHOOL AT THE SAME SALARY AS HIS PREDECESSOR HAD.

WM. BARRETT, OF DUNDURN, WAS THROWN OFF A HORSE ON MONDAY, AND SUSTAINED INJURIES WHICH CAUSED HIS DEATH. HE WAS WORKING FOR MR. A'Court.

THE BODIES OF THE THREE VICTIMS OF THE ROUND LAKE DROWNING ACCIDENT HAVE BEEN FOUND, AND WERE INTERRED SIDE BY SIDE IN THE WHITEWOOD CEMETERY.

NOT SATISFIED WITH THE TENDERS RECEIVED FOR THE COMPLETION OF THE SCHOOL, THE SCHOOL BOARD HAVE DECIDED TO AGAIN ADVERTISE, WHICH CAN BE SEEN IN ANOTHER COLUMN.

H. W. NEWLANDS, OF PRINCE ALBERT, HAS BEEN APPOINTED REGISTRAR AT REGINA AND INSPECTOR OF REGISTRY OFFICES FOR THE NORTH-WEST. HE WILL SHORTLY TAKE UP HIS RESIDENCE AT REGINA.

FARM INSTRUCTOR THOS. ASPIN, OF INDIAN HEAD, WAS IN TOWN A FEW DAYS THIS WEEK, OWING TO THE ILLNESS OF MRS. ASPIN, WHO HAD A SEVERE ATTACK OF CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS.

STOVE'S POCKET DIRECTORY TO HAND CONTAINS ALL OFFICIAL CHANGES IN TIME CARDS, POSTAL INFORMATION, COUNTY COURT Sittings, ETC., ETC. THIS GUIDE IS BECOMING MORE POPULAR EVERY ISSUE.

TENDERS ARE BEING CALLED BY THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS FOR THE BUILDING OF A BRIDGE OVER THE SASKATCHEWAN RIVER AT EDMONTON. CONSIDERABLE CRITICISM IS BEING MADE OF SOME OF THE CONDITIONS OF THE CONTRACT.

LAST WEEK A NUMBER OF C.P.R. FIREMEN OF THIS DIVISION TRIED THEIR EXAMINATION FOR ENGINEERS. AS SOON AS THE CROW'S NEST ROAD IS RUNNING MORE ENGINEERS WILL BE REQUIRED AND ACCORDINGLY A NUMBER OF THE OLDEST FIREMEN WILL BE PROMOTED.

THE SETTLERS OF THE BUFFALO LAKE AND STONY BEACH SETTLEMENTS HELD A VERY SUCCESSFUL PICNIC AT MR. WINDHAM'S GROVE, BUFFALO LAKE, YESTERDAY, AT WHICH THERE WAS ABOUT SEVENTY FIVE PRESENT. SEVERAL TOWNSPEOPLE DROVE DOWN TO ENJOY THE DAY.

J. F. WATKINS, WHO IN 1894 WAS EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE" WAS MARRIED AT WINNIPEG LAST WEEK TO MRS. WALKER. REV. DR. DUVAL PERFORMING THE CEREMONY. MR. WATKINS WAS AN OLD TIME MOOSE JAWITE, BUT HAS BEEN FOR THE PAST YEAR ON THE STAFF OF "THE NOR'WESTER". HIS MANY FRIENDS AT THIS PLACE EXTEND THEIR CONGRATULATIONS.

MR. C. W. GRAHAM, OF PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, HAS TENDERED HIS RESIGNATION AS GRAND SECRETARY OF THE PATRONS OF INDUSTRY AND ALSO AS SECRETARY OF THE PATRONS COMMERCIAL UNION. IT IS SAID THAT MR. GRAHAM CONTEMPLATES ENTERING INTO BUSINESS FOR HIMSELF AS GRAIN DEALER. GRAND PRESIDENT G. A. MARSHALL HAS BEEN TEMPORARILY APPOINTED TO THE VACANCY.

EDMONTON BULLETIN.—THE GLOBE OBJECTS TO ANY BONUSES BEING GIVEN A RAILWAY TO OPEN UP THE YUKON COUNTRY. NEEDLESS TO REMARK THE YUKON IS A PART OF THE DOMINION WHICH IS NOT YET INCLUDED IN THE LIST OF PROPERTY OF THE C.P.R. IF IT WERE THE GLOBE WOULD FIND ININTERMINABLE PAGES OF REASONS FOR GRANTING A YUKON RAILWAY A GOVERNMENT BONUS.

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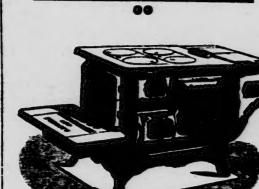
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